PENDING CLAIMS:

1-14. Cancelled

15. (Currently amended) A method of treating a bacterial infection in a human or mammalian animal subject, comprising

administering to the subject, in a pharmaceutically effective amount, a substantially uncharged morpholino antisense oligomer containing from 10 to 40 nucleotide subunits, each of said subunits comprising a morpholino ring supporting a base-pairing moiety effective to bind by Watson-Crick base pairing to a respective nucleotide base, said base-pairing moieties including a targeting nucleic acid sequence at least 10 nucleotides in length which is able to stably hybridize to a bacterial 16S or 23S rRNA nucleic acid sequence, wherein

adjacent subunits are linked together by phosphorous-containing linkages, one to three atoms long, joining the morpholino nitrogen of one subunit to the 5' exocyclic carbon of an adjacent subunit, and the ratio of uncharged linkages to charged linkages in the oligomer is at least 5:1,

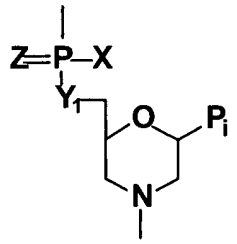
wherein the targeting sequence is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 15, 16, 21-25, and 28-30.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said oligomer is able to hybridize with the bacterial sequence at a Tm substantially greater than 37°C.

17. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15, wherein the bacterial nucleic acid sequence is a 16S or 23S rRNA nucleic acid sequence of one ~~of~~or more bacteria selected from the group consisting of *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella thyphimurium*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Vibrio cholera*, *Neisseria gonorrhoea*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Treponema palladium*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Bartonella henselae*, *Hemophilis influenza*, *Shigella dysenterae*, *Enterococcus faecium*, and *Listeria monocytogenes*[ ].

18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, wherein each uncharged linkage is an uncharged phosphorodiamidate linkage, in accordance with the structure

below, where X=NR_2, R is hydrogen or methyl, Y_1 = O, Z = O, and P_i is a purine or pyrimidine base pairing moiety effective to bind, by base specific hydrogen bonding, to a base in a polynucleotide.



19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein each charged linkage, if present, is a linkage in accordance with the structure of claim 4, wherein X is oxide ($-O^-$) or sulfide ($-S^-$).

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein each linkage is a phosphorodiamidate linkage as represented therein.

21. (Original) The method of claim 15, where the antisense oligomer has a length of from 12 to 25 bases.

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the the region of complementarity with the target RNA sequence has a length of 13 to 20 bases.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Original) The method of claim 15, where the targeting sequence is complementary to a Gram-positive bacterial 16S rRNA consensus sequence or a Gram-negative bacterial 16S rRNA consensus sequence.

25. (Cancelled)

26. (Original) The method of claim 21, for use in treatment of an infection produced by *E. coli, Salmonella thyphimurium*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Vibrio cholera, Neisseria gonorrhoea, Helicobacter pylori, Bartonella henselae, Hemophilis Influenza, Shigella dysenterae, Staphylococcus aureus, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Treponema palladium and Chlamydia trachomatis,* where the antisense oligomer has a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 21-25.

27. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the antisense oligomer is administered in an amount and manner effective to result in a peak blood concentration of at least 200-400 nM antisense oligomer.

28. (Original) The method of claim 15, for treating bacterial infections of the skin, wherein said administering is by a topical route.

29. (Original) The method of claim 12, for use in treating a bacterial respiratory infection, wherein said administering is by inhalation.

30-34. (Cancelled)